AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the following paragraphs.

On page 1, in the paragraph beginning on line 20 and ending on line 25:

Another scheme for implementing such an indication mechanism is to arrange two different types of LEDs (that are each capable of emitting light in a needed color) and to switch between them to cause them to emit light alternatively. Such a method employing two LEDs has an advantage of the great flexibility in selecting the illumination colors and the availability of relatively inexpensive single-color LEDs.

On page 1, in the paragraph beginning on line 26 and ending on page 2, line 1:

On the other hand, in the above scheme of switching between two LEDs, if thus employed two LEDs (for example, one for emitting red light and the other for emitting blue light) emit light in different luminance from each other, then the brightness of the illumination fluctuates depending on the color as the two LEDs are switched between them. Such a fluctuation in the brightness of illumination is not preferable in sight of indication quality. Accordingly, an indication mechanism is needed, which is capable of suppressing the fluctuation in brightness when the two illuminations are switched between them.

On page 2, in the paragraph beginning on line 2 and ending on line 11:

As one method for suppressing such a fluctuation in brightness, as disclosed in Japanese Patent Laying-Open No. 8-223365, the luminance of light emitted from an LED may be adjusted by adjusting the driving current of the LED and others. In order to employ such a method, however, control circuitry for controlling the driving current of an LED may be needed, which will be a factor to increase the manufacturing costs of the electronic device. Therefore, conventionally, it has been difficult to suppress at low costs such a fluctuation in brightness in electronic devices, such as a disc drive apparatus including an indication mechanism switching between two colors of illumination.

On page 2, in the paragraph beginning on line 17 and ending on page 3, line 6:

A disc drive apparatus according to the present invention is a disc drive apparatus using a disc-like recording medium, and includes a casing, a substrate (a printed circuit board), two light emitting elements, a light guiding member, a light reflecting film, and a motor. The casing includes a front panel having an opening. The substrate is arranged adjacent to the front panel inside the casing. The two light emitting elements are arranged on the substrate. The light guiding member is arranged adjacent to the two light emitting elements on the substrate for guiding light emitted from the light emitting elements. The white-colored light reflecting film is positioned in a light emitting direction of a low luminance light emitting element and formed on a surface of the substrate positioned below the light guiding member. The low luminance light emitting element is one of the two light emitting elements and emitting light in lower luminance relative to the other of the two light emitting elements. The motor is arranged adjacent to the light guiding member and the light reflecting film on the substrate. The light guiding member includes an output portion inserted in the opening of the front panel for outputting light provided from the two light emitting elements. The light guiding member is provided with a satin finish at a surface of a portion facing [[to]] the other light emitting element. The front panel includes a convex portion protruding below a portion that is farthest from the two light emitting elements in a portion adjacent to the output portion of the light guiding member.

On page 4, in the paragraph beginning on line 29 and ending on page 5, line 1:

Still further, as described above, employing such a relatively simple structure, where the light reflecting film is partially formed on the substrate, the need[[s]] for control circuitry is eliminated, which would otherwise be necessary to control the driving current of the light emitting elements such as LED<u>s</u>. Thus, the disc drive apparatus according to the present invention may be implemented at low costs.

On page 4, in the paragraph beginning on line 29 and ending on page 5, line 1:

Still further, as described above, employing such a relatively simple structure, where the light reflecting portion is partially formed, the need[[s]] for control circuitry is eliminated, which would otherwise be necessary to control the driving current of the light emitting elements such as LED<u>s</u>. Thus, the electronic device according to the present invention may be implemented at low costs.

On page 7, in the paragraph beginning on line 9 and ending on line 11:

In the electronic device above, a satin-work may be provided on a surface of a portion of the light guiding member facing [[to]] a light emitting element except for the low luminance light emitting element.

On page 10, in the paragraph beginning on line 18 and ending on line 33:

On substrate (a printed circuit board) 14 and adjacent to light guiding member 12, an LED 15 emitting red light and an LED_16 emitting blue light [[16]] are arranged. Here, the luminance of the blue light emitted from LED 16 as a low luminance light emitting element is lower than that of the red light emitted from LED 15 as a high luminance light emitting element. Accordingly, in the direction to which the blue light is emitted from LED 16, a white print portion 17 as a light reflecting film or a light reflecting portion is formed on the surface of substrate 14. Additionally, a motor 18 is arranged on substrate 14 and adjacent to light guiding member 12 and white print portion 17. Motor 18 as an additional member is used, for example, to control the sliding operation of slide tray 4. Motor 18 is, as shown in Fig. 3, arranged such that the central portion of opening 19 formed in substrate 14 and the central axis of motor 18 substantially match. White print portion 17 is formed to extend from a region below the path through which light is introduced from blue light LED 16 in light guiding member 12 to a region where motor 18 is arranged.

On page 11, in the paragraph beginning on line 1 and ending on line 7:

As can be seen from Fig. 3, a protrusion 21 as a convex portion is partially formed in a portion below opening 11 of front panel 2 as a panel member. Protrusion 21 as an additional light reflecting portion is formed to extend from a portion below and adjacent to opening 11 of front panel 2 to below light guiding member 12. Further, as can be seen also from Fig. 2, protrusion 21 is arranged below a portion that is positioned farthest from LEDs 15, 16 in light guiding member 12.

On page 11, in the paragraph beginning on line 8 and ending on line 15:

As can be seen also from Fig. 4, a satin finish portion 24 provided with a satin-like finish to have rough surface (a satin finish), and a clear finish portion 25 finished to have a smooth surface are provided on the surface of light guiding member 12. Clear finish portion 25 is mainly formed on the surface of a portion to be the path of light emitted from blue light emitting LED 16 (the portion facing [[to]] LED 16). Satin finish portion 24 is formed on the surface of a portion to be the path of light emitted from red light emitting LED 15 (the portion facing [[to]] LED 15).

On page 11, in the paragraph beginning on line 16 and ending on line 23:

As can be seen also from Fig. 5, a convex portion 23 and a concave portion 26 are formed at the upper side and at the bottom wall of light guiding member 12, respectively. Thus, the light emitted from LEDs 15, 16 and introduced into light emitting member 12 will be hindered from straightly entering into convex portion 22 to be light indication portion 8 (see Fig. 1) as an output portion. Note that Fig. 4 illustrates the relative positional relationship among light guiding member 12, LEDs 15, 16, white print portion 17, and motor 18.

On page 13, in the paragraph beginning on line 6 and ending on line 16:

Accordingly, the occurrence of the difference in brightness between the light originally emitted from LED 15 and produced from light emitting indication portion 8 via light guiding member 12, and the light originally emitted from LED 16 and produced from light emitting indication portion 8 may be suppressed (the brightness of the light output from light emitting indication portion 8 that has been emitted from LED 16 becoming relatively lower may be avoided). In other words, in disc drive apparatus 1 as described above, which includes the indication mechanism where different LEDs 15, 16 are switched between them to emit red light and blue light alternatively, the fluctuation in brightness between red light indication and blue light indication is suppressed.

On page 13, in the paragraph beginning on line 17 and ending page 14, line 2:

Further, according to disc drive apparatus 1 of the present invention, protrusion 21 as a convex portion is formed to protrude, in a portion of light guiding member 12 adjacent to light emitting indication portion 8, under a portion that is farthest from LEDs 15, 16 and is above substrate 14. Therefore, the light leaked out from light guiding member 12 to substrate 14 side can be reflected by protrusion 21 into the portion of light emitting indication portion 8 positioned farthest from LEDs 15, 16. As such, the light reflected at protrusion 21 can be re-entered to light emitting indication portion 8 of light guiding member 12. Accordingly, the quantity of light output from the portion of light emitting indication portion 8 positioned farthest from LEDs 15, 16 may be increased. Thus, the local fluctuation in the quantity of light output from light emitting indication portion 8 may be suppressed. As a result, since constant light is produced from the whole light emitting indication portion 8, when a user of disc drive apparatus 1 sees the light emitting indication portion 8, problems are avoided such as difficulty in recognizing indication (illumination) of light emitting indication portion 8 being partially darkened, or unevenness in indication (such as in brightness) depending on the direction from where it is seen.

On page 14, in the paragraph beginning on line 3 and ending on line 8:

Still further, as described above, employing such a relatively simple structure, where white print portion 17 is partially formed on substrate 14, the need[[s]] for control circuitry is eliminated, which would otherwise be necessary to control the driving current of the light emitting elements such as LEDs 15, 16. Thus, disc drive apparatus 1 according to the present invention may be implemented at low costs.

On page 15, in the paragraph beginning on line 2 and ending on line 10:

Still further, though in disc drive apparatus 1 shown in Figs. 1-5, two LEDs 15, 16 are employed for switching between two colors of light in light emitting indication portion 8 (see Fig. 1), when three or more colors of light are to be switched at light emitting indication portion 8, three or more LEDs emitting different colors of light may be employed. In such a case, a print portion corresponding to white print portion 17 may be formed below the path of light from the LED with the lowest luminance among the plurality of LEDs.

On page 15, in the paragraph beginning on line 11 and ending on line 15:

Though LEDs 15, 16 are employed as light emitting elements in the above embodiment, the present invention is applicable where a plurality of light emitting elements with different luminance are employed, and the similar effect can be achieved when light emitting elements other than LEDs are used.

On page 15, in the paragraph beginning on line 16 and ending on line 23:

Though LEDs 15, 16 are arranged displaced from the center of light emitting indication portion 8 on a plane along substrate 14 in the above embodiment, the arrangement of LEDs 15, 16 may be arbitrarily determined in accordance with the apparatus structure of disc drive apparatus 1. For example, LEDs 15, 16 may be arranged facing [[to]] the center of light emitting indication portion 8 on a plane along the surface of substrate 14. The present invention is applicable as well to such an arrangement.